NOV 6- 1902

20

584123

6

No. 17.

# PILA, MAGDALENA, MAJAYJAY AND LOS BAÑOS, LAGUNA PROVINCE.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
MILITARY INFORMATION DIVISION.
MANILA, P. I.

The following Intelligence Officer's report is printed just as received in order that it may be made at once available. As soon as all of the reports from each province are received, it is proposed to combine them into a Provincial Report and to accompany it with the best available map.

U.S. Phil. Dept.

3804

BFI

## PILA.

Pila is situated 5½ miles south-west of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz Calauang road, and is 1½ miles from Laguna de Bay. The town is ¾ of a mile in length, by ⅓ mile in width, and is on ground filled in about two feet above the level of the flat rice fields which surround the town. The Rio Piedra, a small stream, runs parallel to the town on the north, ½ mile distant. On the west the "municipal canal" connects this stream with the Rio Nueva, making it possible for small native boats to navigate it from the Laguna for the greater part of the year. The Rio San Antonio, an unimportant stream runs parallel to the town, one mile to the south. A road to the north from the Pila-Santa Cruz road, branches off beyond the Rio Labuin, and gives direct communication with the Laguna.

The houses are mainly of wood and nipa, and of grass and bamboo. The church, convent, school building and presidencia are of made stone, the first two having tile roofs, the school a zinc roof, and the presidencia a nipa roof. One other building, on the Calle Tribunal one block east of the church, is of stone, and has been used as a pottery kiln. The church and the convent front the Laguna, and are similar to other buildings of the kind in the Philippines. The other buildings are all of one story; the school-house being 30 x 75 feet, and the presidencia about 50 feet square. These buildings and a partly completed stone wall around the plaza, command the town. They are all suitable for quartering troops, and would accommodate two full companies. All are in good state of repair, and in good sanitary condition. The water supply is from wells, and is good if sterilized. Bathing facilities are poor. The location is healthful and the buildings scattered.

Pila is divided into 9 districts, which comprise 23 barrios, with a total population of 5743. The people, of the usual Tagalog type, are industrious and apparently friendly. The principle industries, are the production of cocoanuts. rice growing, and fishing. The land about town is owned by a few well-to-do resident families, and by natives of Pagsanjan, and Majayjay. There are only a few property owners.

*Communications:* To Manila; via Sant Cruz by main road, and also from the lake shore. The Santa Cruz-Pila main road is 5½ miles in length, the beach road 2. The trail from Pila to Magdale-

na is 7 miles long, passing through barrios of Pansol, Masico and Buhañginan, (the latter on the Santa Cruz River). A very muddy trail in wet season. The trail from Pila to the barrios of Nanhaya and San Roque is difficult in the wet season. It is four miles long. These two barrios can also be reached by native boats passing through the canal and down the lake.

The country surrounding Pila is low rice land, but Mt. Nagcarlang and a range of hills are seven miles south-east. The hills rise gradually to about 700 feet, and have wooded slopes. The country is passable for mounted troops in dry season, but only for foot troops off the trails in the wet season.

## ROADS AND TRAILS.

PILA TO SANTA CRUZ: A twenty-four foot, dirt road, gravelled in a few places, and in good condition. It is level and wagon transportation can be used. In wet season the road-way has an average of two feet of mud upon it. There are good camping grounds with water at Pila and Santa Cruz. Gravel and rock for repair can be obtained from bed of Santa Cruz river. One wire telephone line on wooden poles in bad condition along road connecting Pila with Santa Cruz. Lake cable from Santa Cruz gives communication with Manila. No barrios reported along road. No positions or trenches along road. The country, rice and cane land, is under cultivation. The people are apparently friendly.

*River and stream crossings*: There are three stream-crossings on this road. The first is the Rio Piedra, about ⅛ mile north-east of Pila, a fresh water stream, not navigable, not liable to rises, and fordable at all times. The banks are low and muddy and bottom muddy. Width from bank to bank 8 feet in dry, and twelve feet in wet season. Average depth about 2 feet in dry, and about 4 feet in wet season. Current, slow. The bridge is a single arch stone bridge, length 25 feet, width 10 feet. Its condition is good, and it is suitable for any load. The second crossing is the Rio Labuin, ¼ mile north-east of Pila. It is a fresh water stream and is not navigable, and not liable to rises. It is fordable at all times. The banks are low, muddy and brushy, and bottom muddy. Width from bank to bank 4 feet in dry, and 7 feet in wet season. Depth of water 1 foot in dry, and 3 feet in wet season. Current, slow. It is crossed by a low stone bridge, scarcely more than a culvert, and but slightly higher than the very low road bed, which is here through rice fields. The third crossing is the Santa Cruz River, just outside that town, a fresh water stream, navigable for cascoes at all times, and liable to slight rises in wet season during rains.

Fordable at all times. The banks are sloping and low, from 2 to 8 feet high. Average width from bank to bank 100 feet. Depth 2 feet in dry, and 3 to 4 feet in wet season. The bottom is gravelly and rocky. Current, strong at all times. It is crossed by an iron bridge, with stone piers, length 100 feet, width 16 feet, and height above the water 15 feet. It is in good condition, and suitable for any load.

PILA TO CALAUANG: A twenty-five foot earth, gravel and rock road, in good condition to the third stream-crossing, beyond which up to the fifth stream-crossing, it is only passable for infantry and cavalry. Camping grounds near streams. At barrio Dyap timber, brush and sand stone (of poor quality) can be obtained for repairs. In wet season road is very muddy between third and fifth crossings, but could easily be drained, and then repaired from materials to be had at nearby points. Otherwise its condition is the same as in dry season. Infantry only can be easily moved over this road in dry season; it being difficult for mounted troops. There is no telegraph or telephone wire along this road. (Barrios along road not fully reported on). Barrio Dyap is ½ mile from foot-hills of Mt. Nagcarlang, which is south of road. No trenches or defensive positions along road. The country consists of well cultivated rice fields and cocoanut groves from Pila to the fourth stream-crossing. Brush and timber are found on the south side of the road from there to Calauang. The country on the north side of road from fourth stream-crossing to Calauang is filled with brush, grass and old cane fields. The people are friendly.

*River and stream-crossings:* There are five stream-crossings on this road. The first is the Rio San Antonio, ¼ miles south-west of Pila. It is a fresh water stream, not navigable, and not liable to rises. It is fordable for all arms in dry season, and for infantry in wet season. The banks are overgrown with bamboo, and from 3 to 4 feet above the water. The bottom is muddy. Width from bank to bank 8 feet in dry, and 15 feet in wet season. Depth 2 feet in dry, and 4 feet in wet season. Current moderate in dry, and swift in wet season. It is crossed by a single arch stone bridge 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet above water. It is in good condition and suitable for any load. The second crossing is the Rio Banoa-banoa, 1¼ miles south-west of Pila. It is a fresh water stream, not navigable, and not liable to rises. It is fordable in dry season, and also in wet season except near lake. The banks are overgrown with bamboo and underbrush and from 3 to 6 feet above the water. The bottom between road and lake is muddy, and above road is muddy, stony and gravelly. Width from bank

to bank 10 feet in dry, and 18 feet in wet season. Depth 2 feet in dry, and 5 feet in wet season. Current moderate in dry, and swift in wet season. It is crossed by a single arch stone bridge 25 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet above the water. The bridge is in good condition, and will carry any load. The third crossing is the Rio Malicbi, 2¾ miles south-west of Pila. It is a fresh water stream, not navigable, and not liable to rises. It is fordable except near lake. The banks are lined with bamboo and underbrush, and are from 3 to 6 feet high. The bottom is muddy up to barrio Manool, (where the mountains commence), beyond that being gravelly. Width from bank to bank 10 feet in dry and 18 feet in wet season. Depth 2 feet in dry and 4 feet in wet season. It is crossed by a stone bridge 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet above the water. The bridge is in good condition, and suitable for any load. The road-bed is entirely washed away at Calauang (west) end of bridge but piles to prevent washing out, and timber for corduroying, can be obtained in vicinity. The fourth is the river Guaca, 3¼ miles south-west of Pila. It is a fresh water stream, not navigable, and not liable to rises. It is fordable except near lake. The banks are from 3 to 6 feet high, and are lined with bamboo and underbrush. The bottom is muddy. Width from bank to bank 6 feet in dry and 12 feet in wet season. Depth 1½ feet in dry, and 4 feet in wet season It is crossed by a single arch stone bridge, 15 feet long 10 feet wide, and 6 feet above the water. The bridge is in good condition, and able to bear any load. The fifth crossing is the Calauang River, 6½ miles south-west of Pila, and ¼ mile north-east of Calauang. It is a fresh water stream, not navigable, and not liable to rises. It is not fordable between road and lake, and has steep cut banks, overgrown with bamboo and underbrush, from 8 to 15 feet high. It has a gravelly, rocky bottom, muddy near the lake. Current swift at all times. Width from bank to bank 15 feet in dry, and 20 to 25 feet in wet season.

*Cross roads and trails:* Trail to left after second crossing to barrio Danim, one mile. A trail to right ½ mile west of second crossing to barrios San Roque and Nanhaya (two miles distant.) Trail to left at barrio Dyap along the mountains in the direction of Magdalena. All trails are passable for infantry and cavalry in dry season, but for foot troops only, in wet season.

PILA TO MAGDALENA: (Briefly reported under communications).

PILA TO NAGCARLANG: (Not reported).

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) LEON L. ROACH,
1st Lieut., 8th Infantry,
Intelligence Officer.

Pila, Laguna, P. I.,
February 12, 1902.

## MAGDALENA.

Magdalena is situated on generally level ground, six miles from the Laguna de Bay and about 200 feet above its level. There is a low range of hills immediately to the south, and part of the town is upon their northern slope. The nearest rivers are the Balanac one mile east, and the Butnog about the same distance west.

The houses are mostly of bamboo and wood with cogon roofs, with a few made of stone. The state of repair is good. There are no government buildings. The "Tribunal" or town building belongs to the municipality, and is in a poor state of repair, the wood work having been eaten by ants. The walls are of stone and the roof is tile. It could be made into an excellent building. It is at north-east corner of Plaza, the church and convent being near the center of the Plaza. There are no other buildings on the Plaza. These three buildings offer strong defensive positions, the convent accommodating sixty men. The only other buildings suitable for quarters are private houses, some of which could accommodate twenty or thirty men.

Water is brought into town by a small canal, from a stream one mile south. It is poor. Excellent shower baths have been made by using bamboo pipe line from canal. Malaria is somewhat prevalent, but the town is generally healthy. The population on December 10, 1901, was 2698. The inhabitants are as industrious as the average Filipino, and apparently friendly.

The town is important as being the central point between the base of supplies at Santa Cruz and Majayjay, Lilio and Nagcarlang. All territory between Magdalena and surrounding towns can be easily reached from here. The territory east and west, not belonging to this jurisdiction, is more easily controlled from here than from the towns to which it belongs. No other important position.

The cultivation of cocoanuts and making of copra and cocoanut oil are the only industries of magnitude. Not enough rice is raised to support the population.

*Communications.* To or from Santa Cruz by horses or wagon and thence to Manila by steamers. The town is not commanded by any hills. A telephone line connects this station with Santa Cruz, Pagsanjan, Pila, Cavinti, Luisiana, Majayjay, Lilio and Nagcarlang. Central station at Santa Cruz.

The country is thickly wooded by cocoanut groves, and is thinly populated. There are several small streams and numerous trails crossing back and forth. The Santa Cruz River, about one and one half miles to west, can be easily crossed. Infantry can operate in this country at any time, and all arms during dry season.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

MAGDALENA TO PAGSANJAN-SANTA CRUZ ROAD: A level dirt road about eighteen (18) feet wide, which by slight grading can be kept in good condition for transportation with escort wagons in dry season. Nearly impassable in wet season, as there is no good foundation to the road. There are good camping places in dry season on each side of the road, and water can be had from the Balanac River about one mile to the east. Stone for repair of the road can be secured from the same river. A one wire telephone line from Santa Cruz to Magdalena is along this road. It divides at Magdalena, one branch going to Lilio and Nagcarlang, the other to Majayjay. The country is generally level with cocoanut groves on each side for most of the way.

*Barrio on road:* Boboy, a barrio of Pagsánjan, is about midway Magdalena and Santa Cruz. Its buildings are all of nipa and not suitable for defense. Some rice paddies north and south of Boboy could be used to command road. There are old insurgent trenches about one half mile south of Boboy and about 150 yards west of the road.

*River and stream crossings:* None reported.

*Cross roads and trails.* Two miles from Santa Cruz, a branch road leads to Pagsanjan one and one half miles from the forks. (This road is that known as the Santa Cruz-Pagsanjan road.) Other numerous small trails lead in all directions from the road.

*Magdalena to Lilio and Majayjay:* This is a dirt road in poor condition. Almost impassable in wet season. There are camping places on each side, and water from small streams. Two miles from town the road divides; one branch going to Lilio, the other to Majayjay. There is a telephone line along the road one wire to Lilio and the other to Majayjay. There are no barrios along this road on each branch reported. There are many places that could be used for ambuscades, as the country is rolling and covered with cocoanut groves.

*River and stream crossings:* On the Magdalena to Lilio fork there is a ford at the east branch of the Santa Cruz river, which is a fordable, fresh water stream at all seasons. It has sloping banks and a rocky bottom. The depth in dry season is eighteen inches, and in wet season thirty inches. The width from bank to bank in dry season is fifteen yards. There is very little current in dry season. There is no bridge.

*Cross Roads and trails:* Numerous small trails lead in all directions from the road.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) A. C. ARNOLD,
2d Lieut., 6th Infantry,
Intelligence Officer.

Magdalena, Laguna, P. I.,
March 10, 1902.

## MAJAYJAY.

Majayjay is situated near the base and on the north side of Mt. Banahao. The pueblo proper is divided into four barrios, and there are twenty five rural barrios. In the central barrio, Majayjay, is a large church and convent. West of and joined to it by two bridges is barrio San Miguel. East of barrio Majayjay, and also joined to it by two bridges is barrio San Francisco. North of Majayjay and on same slope is barrio Santa Catalina.

The houses are mostly wooden with nipa and cabonegro (cogon) roofs. A few have stone foundations and galvanized iron roofs. Condition good.

Buildings belonging to the government: (1.) A large one in barrio San Miguel, with stone foundation, in fairly good condition, needing repairs, will accommodate about fifty men. Former Spanish cuartel. (2) A large stone building with tile roof, in good condition. It is suitable for defense, and will accommodate about thirty men. (The claim of the government to this building is uncertain at present).

Buildings belonging to the town: (1) A large stone building with galvanized iron roof, used as a school building in Spanish time. It is in fairly good condition, needing repairs, and will accommodate twenty five men. It is in barrio Santa Catalina. (2) A large stone ruin in barrio Majayjay, needing roof and interior work. Commands an excellent position in the town, and well suited for defensive purposes, on account of its thick double walls. (3) One chapel in barrio Majayjay partly ruined by an earthquake but well suited for defensive puposes. Troops stationed at this chapel would command three of the streets and two of the bridges of the town.

The church and convent, forming one building, would afford excellent protection to troops. The convent will accommodate one hundred and fifty men. Condition fairly good, needing repairs.

The church, convent, chapel, and two government buildings are best suited for defensive purposes. The church, convent, two government buildings, and one private building in barrio of San Miguel are most suitable for quarters. Sanitary condition and position is good in all.

The pueblo is commanded on the north-east by a hill about six hundred yards from the church and convent, but in full sight of the latter; and any firing from it could be returned from a well protected bastion projecting from the eastern wall of the convent. A similar and equally well protected bastion projects from the western part of the church and commands a large portion of the

north and west of the pueblo. The church tower rises above and between the two bastions and can be used to effect during the daytime by sharp shooters, but is of little value at night.

The water supply is from mountains streams, canals running down each street, and is plentiful and of good quality. There is a tank in rear of convent that would be excellent for bathing purposes if tank and canals leading water to and from it could be repaired by cementing. Cannot be used at present on account of age and leakage.

The general health of the town is good. The population is estimated at eight thousand, including all rural barrios.

It is important on account of its position, being the central pueblo of the district. It has the largest church, and in former years is said to have had the largest inland market of all the surrounding pueblos; Luisiana, Magdalena, Lilio and Nagcarlang. A large section of the town, containing the best houses, was burned in 1900.

Communications with surrounding towns and country is at present very difficult on account of the extremely bad condition of the roads. The principal industry of the people is the cultivation of rice and cocoanuts. During the Spanish rule coffee and cocoa was produced.

Communication with Manila is by wagon road to Magdalena about seven miles, thence to Santa Cruz by road eight miles, and from Santa Cruz to Manila by launch. The road to Santa Cruz is almost impassable for wagons during the rainy season.

Majayjay is one end of a telephone line, and is connected with Luisiana, Cavinti, Lambang, Pagsanjan, Nagcarlang, Magdalena, Santa Cruz and Pila.

The country is mountainous and broken. In the immediate vicinity the cocoanut and rice plantations surround the town on all sides. The more distant country south, east and west is very rocky and heavily wooded.

The town proper is thickly populated. The barrios for the most part are off the main roads and fairly populated.

The most formidable stream in the country is the Bolocan or Banaloc River, lying between Majayjay and Luisiana. In most places it would be necessary to build bridges for the passage of large bodies of troops.

## ROADS AND TRAILS.

MAJAYJAY TO MAGDALENA. (See report on Magdalena-Majayjay road under Magdalena report, preceding).

MAJAYJAY TO LILIO. (Not reported).

MAJAYJAY TO LUCBAN. (Not reported).
MAJAYJAY TO LUISIANA. (Not reported).

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ELLIOTT CAZIARC,
2d Lieut., 8th. Infty.,
Intelligence Officer.

Majayjay, Laguna, P. I.
December 20, 1901.

---

## LOS BAÑOS.

Los Baños derives its name from the hot springs which abound here, and whose waters called "aguas sanitivas" by the Spaniards, have been used for many years by the natives and by visitors from various parts of the islands, from Asia, and from other parts of the world. A detailed report on their composition and qualities by Major J. C. Minor, U. S. Vols., in charge of the Division Hospital there, is attached to and made a part of this report.

The town itself consists mainly of a church and convent, and two other buildings, built in Spanish days; one for use as a hotel and the other for the baths. Besides there are about one hundred and fifty bamboo houses occupied by natives. The church, convent, hotel and bath house are mainly of stone, and in a very bad state of repair.

The hotel and bath house are the property of the United States government, and the town has a building formerly used as a "tribunal," later as a school house, and afterwards as a warehouse, which is also in a very bad state of repair.

All of these buildings could be used for defensive purposes as they are well located for the purpose. All are likewise suitable for occupation as quarters and the convent and hotel will accommodate 100 men. With the church added, 200 men can be accommodated.

The water used for cooking and drinking is conveyed into the town through about a mile of two inch iron pipe supplemented with bamboo, from a mountain stream called the Dampalit river, which has its source about three miles south of and about two thousand feet above the Laguna de Bay, and gushes out of eight fine springs clustered in a ravine, which leads well toward the summit of Mt. Maquilin. It is pure and cool. The water for bathing comes from springs in the town. These, with the lake and river, furnish excellent facilities for bathing.

The town is very healthy. The population, including the eight barrios that make up the pueblo or "municipio" is about 3000.

The inhabitants are generally industrious and law abiding. They engage in fishing, and in raising rice and sugar cane. Some also manufacture hats and baskets. Others mine a kind of kaolin in the mountains which they bring down on pack ponies and sell.

The place is a very interesting one in many ways, and is well adapted to what it will no doubt ultimately become, viz., a sanitarium.

Los Baños is 40 miles from Manila via the lake and Pasig river, and launches usually make the trip in five or six hours. It is connected by cable via Calamba with Manila, and also with Santa Cruz by cable. There is a telephone line to Bay, four miles east.

*Communications.* The lake (Laguna de Bay) is the important highway of communication as there are no rivers of importance nearby, and no roads practicable for roads into the interior; only trails for ponies or footmen.

The country bordering the town on the south is mountainous, and foothills reaching into the town; to the east it is gently undulating and even level to a large extent, and well adapted to the cultivation of rice, cane and the usual tropical fruits. It is generally wooded in the hilly region and open in the valley, this open land being generally cultivated. The population is not dense, and is mostly to be found in the barrios.

THE PORT.

A pier has been built extending 150 feet into the lake at which launches can load during the greater part of the year, which is connected with the shore by means of a bamboo dock. It would be advisable to continue this work about 300 feet further out into the lake, where six feet of water would always be available, and boats would then be able to land at a dock, all the year round.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

I am indebted to Major J. C. Minor, Surgeon, U. S. Vols., for the report to which reference was made above, relating more particularly to the therapeutic properties of the hot springs and baths, and which is as follows:

"Water Supply. For centuries, so say the oldest inhabitants, the thermo-mineral waters of Los Baños have been sought by natives and aliens for their benign healing effects.

The town, situated on a decided rise of rolling, fertile land, literally has its feet bathed in the enormous supply of hot water, flowing from more than fifty springs, bubbling along the lake's edge for a half mile in either direction north-east and south-west from the main well at the landing.

The main well at the landing is the only spring in use for therapeutic purposes. Its capacity is roughly estimated at 3600 gallons per hour. Its temperature remains steady at 212 degrees F., and according to analysis by Board of Health at Manila contains so small an amount of mineral that it may be safely claimed to be of the same therapeutic value as exhibited in the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Virtually it is a pure fresh thermo-mineral water, containing Chloride of Sodium in about the normal blood proportion. There is little of any other chemical in it, as may be seen by the following analysis of the main well:

| | Parts per 1,000,00 | Grains per. Gallon (U. S.) |
|---|---|---|
| Taste. | Saline strong. | |
| Color. | Clear. | |
| Odor. | Saline, faint. | |
| Total solids. | 1950.00 | 136.50. |
| Loss on incineration. | | |
| Silica. | | |
| Free ammonia. | .024 | .0017 |
| Albuminoid ammonia. | .1288 | .009 |
| Oxygen consumed in ¼ hr. | 1.52 | .11 |
| Oxygen consumed in 4 hrs. | 3.12 | .22 |
| Total hardness ($CaCO_3$) | 15.08 | 1.05 |
| Permanent hardness. | 11.18 | .78 |
| Sulphuric acid as $Na_2SO_4$ | 316.76 | 22.17 |
| Chlorine as NaCl. | 1448.46 | 101.39 |
| Alumina. | 270. | 18.90 |
| Magnesia. | trace. | trace. |
| Total alkalinity as $H_2CO_3$ | 78.66 | 5.52 |

There is reason to believe that no great difference exists between the many springs along the border of the lake.

An abundant supply of cold water of unusual value for purity is near at hand, being delivered at present within the limits of the post through improvised pipes from a cascade about one mile from the post. The foot of this cascade is by measurement one hundred feet above the lake level, and is the apex of a triangular tract of land about 40 hectares, selected in 1894 by the Spanish Government for powder mill site. This tract of land is available for hospital and other buildings, being high and well drained and abundantly supplied with hot water springs.

## ROADS AND TRAILS.

LOS BAÑOS TO CALAMBA: This was formerly good, but is merely

a trail, overgrown with brush and weeds at present. It is passable for horses, and with a little repair and cleaning would be practicable for wagons. It is level and there are good camping grounds not more than three miles apart. There are no telegraph or telephone wires along road, Los Baños being connected with Calamba by cable.

Barrio Tarloc is within ½ mile of Los Baños, all of its houses being of bamboo, cogon and nipa.

There are mountains to the south and south-west, and the lake to the north and north-west. The country is cultivated to a limited extent on the slopes of the mountains. The inhabitants are friendly.

A cut in road 1 ½ miles west of Los Baños gives a good command of the road. There are small insurgent trenches near.

*Stream crossings:* There are several small streams, none of which are obstacles and therefore not reported upon.

*Cross roads and trails:* A trail leaves near Los Baños going into mountain. There is a trail possible for footmen to the summit of the mountain.

The same conditions apply to road in both seasons.

LOS BAÑOS TO BAY: This is a road twenty feet wide, good for wagons to the line of Bay, three miles east, and poor for the rest of the way. The road is level and there is good camping position at all seasons. There is water every mile or two. Material for repair is to be found in vicinity.

There is one wire telephone line on wooden and bamboo poles along road, connecting Los Baños and Bay.

No positions commanding road outside Los Baños. No trenches along road.

*Barrios along road:* Six: San Antonio, Maatim, Bayog, Mayundon, Baton, Malaqui, and Anos; all within 2½ miles of Los Baños. The houses are all of bamboo and cogon or nipa. None suitable for defense. Troops could be quartered in them by ejecting the people. Water is from mountain streams. The country is level and cultivated with rice and sugar cane. The inhabitants are friendly.

*River and stream crossings:* There are several small streams, none of which are obstacles, and, therefore, not reported upon.

*Cross roads and trails:* Trails leave road every half mile going south and south-east to San Pablo and Aliminos, practicable for horses only.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. PARKE,
Captain, 21st U. S. Infty.,
Intelligence Officer.

Los Baños, Laguna, P. I.,
April 27, 1902.